

firm—be adhered to principles; while to promote their ambitious purposes, Calhoun, Van Buren, Hill, Ritchie, Crosswell, &c., all went over to Jackson. What Van Buren made by his counteraction, we all know—what Calhoun expected to make by it, we also know. What Stevens, McKim, Crosswell, Blair, Kendall, Buchanan, Hill, Dallas, Wilkins, T. Hartly Crawford, Henshaw, the Porters, and ten thousand others made by it, is no secret to the world. Had Mr. Clay been chosen to have been as inconsistent as the others, and gone with the crowd, he would have been lauded by them, (or such of them as did not go because he stood in their way) beyond measure, and might even have been re-elected to the office of the first election in the gift of the people. But then, as ever, offices had no attractions for him if they were to be purchased at the expense of principle and consistency. He remained a calibrator, and was denounced as false to the party by the very men who had themselves proved false to their principles and had become the inviolable followers of him whose election they had declared, (alas! with too much truth) would prove a curse to the country. It remains for Mr. Clay's friends at this late date to reward him for a long life spent in defending and maintaining the true principles and interests of his country. Happy are we to say that they are now about to do it by bestowing upon him the highest honor in the gift of the Republic.

CONGRESS.

GENERAL JACKSON'S FINE.

January 2, 1844.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill for refunding to Gen. Andrew Jackson the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall, with six per cent. interest, being under consideration.

Mr. Payson, of Tennessee, addressed the House. It was not his purpose (said he) to have said a single word on this subject; it was only to vote for the bill before the House, the purpose of which is simply to refund to General Jackson the fine imposed on him at New Orleans by Judge Hall, without having any debate upon it whatever. I regard that gentleman have felt themselves called on to take a different course, and not contenting themselves with the restoration of the fine to Gen. Jackson, and studied high-sounding epithets upon his character, have heaped mountains of abuse upon the character and motives of the deceased Judge. Is this just? Is it right? It is required that, in order to do honor to General Jackson, we should trample upon the Judiciary, and prostrate this great bulwark of our institutions—this solid repository of our liberties, upon which depend our lives, our property, and the peace and good order of society. Is it necessary to invade the sanctity and the sacredness of the Judiciary, and to heap abuse upon the character and motives of the deceased Judge? Is this just? Is it right? It is required that, in order to do honor to General Jackson, we should trample upon the Judiciary, and prostrate this great bulwark of our institutions—this solid repository of our liberties, upon which depend our lives, our property, and the peace and good order of society. Is it necessary to invade the sanctity and the sacredness of the Judiciary, and to heap abuse upon the character and motives of the deceased Judge? Is this just? Is it right?

I regard his military fame as a national property, in which you and I and every man in this country have an interest. But I am not quite sure that those who are most zealous and clamorous about this fine are the best guardians of the General's fame. I believe that they are mere pretenders; that they are doing for themselves and for their party, and not for Gen. Jackson or for their country.

If this bill, as they call it, on the bright escutcheon of Jackson has been preying like a vulture upon their vitals, why have they not now retired before now? Why have they not retired to remain uncorroding, unaging, and certain the same to the very end of Gen. Jackson's fame for thirty long years, without an effort to tarnish it? Sir, you were in power twelve long years, and now a word is ever heard about this stain. Why did you not then clamor as loud as you do now, to have it washed out? Your plea is that Gen. Jackson was then a lawbreaker, and delivery forth of this matter should then be omitted. But when, point me out the real reason why this bill is introduced now.

Was delivery in the way then? Did you regard him as the only-remembered political son of the General, and that it was inadequate for the son to be in the father's? It seems to me that this was the most propitious time for erasing this stain; time was precious; many of those who had witnessed the transaction had gone down to the grave; they were daily following them, and the memory of the matter was dimly and dimly fading; and now, more and more dim and forgetful of the facts and circumstances of that important event. Why did you not act then? Because, sir, you did not care one fig about it. It has all been the result of an afterthought. You were then rich, strong, and young—your political capital was at the "flood," and you needed the aid of no such humbles. You were now poor, lame, and old, and you needed the aid of no such humbles. You were now poor, lame, and old, and you needed the aid of no such humbles.

Mr. Bland submitted a resolution that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill for refunding to General Jackson the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall, with six per cent. interest, being under consideration.

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Mr. Phelps, from the Committee of Claims, made an adverse report in the case of George Harrison.

Mr. Tallmadge, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported that this Committee had taken into consideration sundry memorials for improving the navigation of Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and instructing him to report a bill granting land for this purpose.

Mr. Hannegan, by leave, introduced a bill making appropriations for the continuance of the Cumberland road in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Tibbatts, of Ky., moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, by which the resolution of Mr. Black, of Georgia, was lost by one vote.

Mr. Black moved a call of the House, which was ordered.

One hundred and eighty-four members having answered to their names, on motion of Mr. Wells, the call was suspended.

Mr. Saunders moved to lay the motion to reconsider upon the table. The House, he said, would have an opportunity to vote upon a proposition similar to that offered by Mr. Black, and one which was pending when the House adjourned last evening.

The motion to reconsider was laid upon the table.

Unfinished Business.

The resolution of Mr. McDowell, of Ohio, was the first business in order. It proposed that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to bring in a bill providing sufficient revenue for the wants of Government economically administered, and with discriminations only in favor of revenue.

The previous question having been moved last evening by the author of the resolution, there was a second this morning.

The main question was ordered, and the yeas and nays upon the resolution; which was rejected, yeas 84, nays 102.

Postmaster to the House.

When the State of Michigan was called a member thereof submitted a resolution that the House do now proceed to the election of Postmaster.

Mr. Adams said this resolution was certainly not in order, as the House had suspended the rules yesterday to call the States, for resolutions, and this business was not completed.

The Speaker overruled the objection.

Mr. Adams appealed, and the yeas and nays were called. The House sustained the Chair by 114 to 57.

The Election.

Mr. Cave Johnson nominated E. R. McNair. Mr. Dunlap " J. M. Johnson. Mr. Cross " W. J. McCormick. Mr. Lyon " P. H. Brown. Mr. Burke " H. H. Sylvester.

On the first ballot, Mr. McCormick had 84 votes; Johnson, 48; McNair, 44; Sylvester, 11; Brown, 1. Whole number of votes cast, 128; necessary to a choice, 65, and therefore there was no choice.

The House proceeded to a second ballot, and again there was no choice. The whole number of votes thrown was 101—necessary to a choice, 51. Mr. McCormick had 76, Mr. Johnson 66, Mr. McNair 46, Mr. Sylvester 2, Mr. Brown 1.

An ineffectual effort was made to adjourn; but a call of the yeas and nays was threatened, and the motion was withdrawn.

The House proceeded to a third ballot, and the whole number of votes cast was 127—necessary to a choice, 64. Mr. J. M. Johnson received 106; Mr. McCormick, 70; and Mr. McNair, 11.

The Speaker declared Mr. Johnson elected and the House adjourned.

MR. CLAY—ABOLITION—GEN. JACKSON'S FINE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 6.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House, Mr. Newton of Va. presented further papers on the cases of contested elections in Virginia; which (Mr. Speaker Jones, having left the Chair) were referred to the Committee of Elections.

Mr. Stewart of Pa. (Whig) made an unsuccessful attempt to suspend the rules, to enable him to offer a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to remit the appropriations for the support of Government for the present year to the amount appropriated by the last Congress for the year ending 30th December, 1843. It met, however, with but little favor from the majority of the House.

The discussion on the report of rules for the House (omitting the 21st) by Mr. Adams, from the Select Committee on Rules, was continued by Mr. Duncan during his hour. He referred to a former communication of his, in which he had denounced Slavery in the abstract, and not less the measures of the Abolitionists, and said, by the publication and comment upon the former, (omitting the latter), the erroneous impression had gone forth that he was an Abolitionist, which he wished now to correct. He then proceeded to give his views on the subject of Abolition petitions and Slavery in general. He held that Congress had the power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, when it was clearly demanded by a majority of the inhabitants of this District, and then only. Upon the policy of its abolition here, and in the States, he agreed with Mr. Davis of N. Y., that a large majority of the people of the Free States were against it, and argued from the inferiority of the African race at present and for centuries past their present condition was better than if they were to be manumitted. He referred to the political history of Abolition, denouncing the whole abolition movement as a miserable contemptible hobby, too frequently introduced for the purpose of making political capital, ridiculing the idea of the probability of a dissolution of the Union resulting out of this question, &c. &c.

He was opposed to the 21st rule and advocated the reception, reference and report upon these petitions, in the same manner as others, as the mode best calculated to avoid confusion and consumption of time.

He referred to the statement he had seen in some of the papers that his colleague, Mr. Giddings, had read a letter of Mr. Clay before an abolition meeting in Ohio, stating that he (Mr. Clay) agreed with Mr. G. on that subject.

Mr. Giddings explained that he had read to a meeting of Oberlin students a letter, not from Henry Clay, but from Cassius M. Clay, of Ky., a man of equal wealth, of equal influence, and of equal purity of character to any in the State. He had said to the meeting that he had no authority to speak for Henry Clay upon the subject, but he had no doubt from his known character and lofty patriotism he would sustain the constitutional rights of

the North as firmly as he would those of the South. He had publicly explained this in a letter which had been published in the Richmond Inquirer, and he had only to say that the statement to which Mr. D. had alluded, published as it must have been by some of the papers with a view willfully to misrepresent, was an unmitigated falsehood.

Mr. A. V. Brown took the floor, and after speaking a few minutes, the morning hour having expired, the subject was laid over.

The bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine was again taken up in Committee of the Whole on the Union, (Mr. Davis of Ind. in the chair,) and was discussed in the well-known and beaten paths of arguments upon this subject during the remainder of the day by Messrs. Wells and Douglass of Ill., McClelland of Ill., and Dickerson of Tenn. in support, and by Mr. Schenck of Ohio, in opposition.

A resolution was adopted granting the use of the Representative Hall for an adjourned meeting of the friends of agriculture and manufactures on Wednesday evening next, and the House adjourned.

AGENTS.

SPECIAL MINISTER UPON THE OREGON QUESTION—PASSAGE OF BILL TO REFUND GEN. JACKSON'S FINE, &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 8.

In the House of Representatives, today, on motion of Mr. Saunders, a Select Committee was ordered, to wait upon Mrs. Madison and invite her whenever it is her pleasure to visit the House, to take a seat within the Hall. Mr. S. remarked that he had noticed Mrs. M. on Saturday in the gallery of the House.

Mr. Thompson, of Md. moved a suspension of the rules to offer a resolution to terminate debate in Committee of the Whole on the Union, on the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine: Carried—Yeas 117, Nays 54.

The resolution (being one accepted) by Mr. T. from Mr. Pratt, of N. Y., reciting that 18 State Legislatures, and a large majority of the people, had declared in favor of the bill) was then adopted; and the House again resolved itself into committee (Mr. Davis, of Pa. in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the subject.

Mr. Schenck of O. with much ability and eloquence opposed the bill, at least in any form implying censure upon Judge Hall, and replied with power to Mr. Douglass and others.

The discussion was continued until four o'clock by Messrs. A. V. Brown, Belser, Stearns and A. Johnson of Tenn. in advocacy, and by Mr. Severance of Me. in opposition to the bill.

The debate having terminated, the committee proceeded to vote. Various amendments were rejected; and, among others, the substitute of Mr. Stephens of Ga. providing that no censure should be implied upon Judge Hall, by yeas 39, nays 122. The bill was then reported by the House and passed through under the operation of the previous question. Mr. Schenck appealed, but unsuccessfully, to the magnanimity of the majority to allow the Whigs to record their yeas and nays on the substitute of Mr. Stephens. The bill (merely refunding the \$1,000 with interest at 6 per cent.) was then finally passed: Yeas 158, to the following Nays:

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Barnard, Jeremiah Brown, Carroll, Chappell, Cranston, Garrett Davis, Fish, Foot, Giddings, Gridler, Hudson, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Daniel P. King, Melville, Morse, Mosely, Phoenix, Rodney, Schenck, Severance, Tilden, Tyler, Vance, Vanuiter, Vinton, Winthrop—24.

The House adjourned.

In SENATE. After the usual morning business, the presentation of petitions, reports of committees (of a private character), &c., the resolution of Mr. Allen calling upon the President for all official action upon the Oregon case came up and gave rise to a debate of some interest, extending through the day.

Mr. Archer said he had received authentic information that no negotiations between the two Governments upon this subject were now pending, but that Great Britain had sent an Ambassador who might be expected here in a few weeks to negotiate on this subject. This fact in view, he was decidedly opposed to the call proposed by the resolution, and presumed it would no longer be considered desirable in any quarter.

The debate was farther continued by Messrs. Berrien and King in opposition, and by Messrs. Benton in advocacy of the resolution, and by other Senators, confined principally to the propriety or impropriety of making public this information at present, embracing also the question of the proper manner and extent of consultation by the President, of the Senate, upon the subject of negotiations with foreign governments, and (according to former usage) during the progress of such negotiations, &c. &c.

The resolution was rejected, by Nays 31, to the following Yeas:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Atkinson, Benton, Breese, Colquhoun, Fairfield, Fulton, Hannegan, Semple, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Woodbury, Wright—14.

The Senate adjourned.

OHIO.

The Whig house has passed a bill reducing the pay of Members of the Legislature from \$3 to \$2 per day. The Loco Senate has amended it by cutting down the Governor's salary from \$2,000 to \$1,000, Secretary of State \$500, Auditor, Treasurer, and Board of Public Works, \$750 each per annum, Resident Engineer \$600; Acting Com. Canal Fund \$665, &c. &c. Each Sheriff or other County Officer who receives over \$730 a year shall pay the balance into the Treasury, &c. The intent of this is of course to defeat the original proposition, but we trust it will be foiled. The original bill passed the House by 63 to 8; the amended bill passed the Senate by 26 to 10.

OLE BULL.—This gentleman, it appears has been raising a great excitement in New York, with the magic of his violin. He is a Swede, and is said to be the master violinist of the age. An entertaining correspondent of the National Intelligencer thus speaks of this master genius:—"Had any one merely heard Ole Bull at the

Park on Saturday night, without seeing or knowing what was going on, he would have come to the conclusion that a master genius was throwing the air into awestruck musical vibrations by some means or other; he would never guess that of a fiddle. This instrument, under his hands, assumes a new character altogether; its music not only plays around the head, as Mephistopheles says of Italian quavers, but it comes near the heart, speaking to it in plaintive tones from the low wail of the Aeolian harp up to the last sigh of the storm as it lulls away among the pines of the Norway. It is not a little curious, we think, that the peculiar people who in their infancy adored no toys so much as piratical plunder and teebegs dancing jigs to the music of midnight gales, and who were such a terror to the military French that the most ardent strain of the Frenchman's Litany ran Ab furore Normannorum O Domine delibe nos, should now hold forth two of the greatest characters in belles lettres and the art of the age—Frederick Bremer and Ole Bull; but it confirms the old saying of the lapidaries, "the harder the substance, the brighter the polish."—Ole Bull, who once sold his last shirt to hear Padmauni, has thought to transcend that great master by far. He is a young man, has a bright eye, a graceful figure, and, with his instrument in his hands, stands confessed a genius. The Park was crowded to a jam, with an audience that in respectability and propriety of decorum would have become a church.

Railroad Dividends for the past six months.

Roads.	Capital.	Divi.	Amount.	Current.	Prices.
Lowell,	\$1,800,000	\$4	\$72,000	\$130	
Worcester,	2,700,000	3	81,000	117	
Eastern,	2,200,000	2 1/2	67,100	108	
Providence,	1,800,000	3	54,000	108	
Boston Maine,	1,200,000	3	36,000	107	
Nashua,	400,000	3	12,000	130	
New Bedford,	400,000	3	12,000	168	
Taunton Branch,	250,000	5	12,500	120	
Charlestown Branch,	150,000	3	4,500	78	
Concord,		5		120	
	\$11,000,000		\$357,000		

THE SPANISH ISLAND MURDER.—Mrs. Bodine, and a Doctor Waite, her partner in New York City, have been arrested on suspicion of having murdered Mrs. Houseman and her infant. They, together with a son and daughter of Mrs. Bodine were privately examined, but nothing has yet been made public. A number of the articles taken from the house of Capt. Houseman have been recovered of different pawn brokers in New York City. Mrs. Bodine is a sister of Capt. Houseman!

THE HON. JACOB COLLAMER Representative from the 2d Congressional District of this State, is Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures in the place of John Q. Adams excused. Judge Collamer, is a new Member and this elevation to the head of one of the most important Committees of the House is therefore a high compliment.

THE WASHINGTON SPECTATOR, Calhoun and the Madisonian, Tyler are both in favor of the Annexation of Texas to the Union.

THE LOCO-FOCOS who voted with the Whigs in favor of the principle of Protection from New-York. Messrs. Anderson, Bardsley, Crary, Dana, R. D. Davis, Ellis, B. Green, Hubbard, P. King, Rathbun, Russell, D. L. Seymour, Wheaton—13.

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INDICATIONS.

The confidential announcement that Mr. Calhoun repudiated any connection with or allegiance to Mr. Van Buren's National Convention has already reached his friends in Washington, and will doubtless be speedily followed by a declaration "for the public eye." It is abundantly evident that, unless Mr. Van Buren's Northern partisans in Congress vote the mark better on the Tariff question than they have done, South Carolina is irrevocably lost to Mr. Van Buren, and probably Virginia and Alabama with it. Virginia we count as for Clay; how, but with the Free Trade "Chivalry" indicated, such a result is certain. As to Georgia and Alabama, we need no accession of strength in either; but if the Calhoun men stand aloof from the contest, the route of Van Burenism must be overwhelming.

Senator Rives, it is currently stated without contradiction, has declared that if the Presidential contest is between Clay and Van Buren, he must go for Clay. The move of the Van Burenites in Congress to restore the tariff, but in no way merely confirm this decision, but induce heavy losses of Conservatives, hitherto coquetting with Tylerism, to unite in it.

A Cass meeting was held at Columbus, the capital of Ohio, on the last instant. Gov. Shannon, R. P. Spalding, (Speaker of the House in 1841-2) and Senator Disney, were among the speakers. It is represented as large and enthusiastic. Gov. Shannon having been beaten 15,000 the year he had Van Buren on his back, though elected in both the previous and succeeding contests, has a pretty good idea of the Kinderhook Statesman's popularity.—Tribune.

PROTECTION OR NO PROTECTION.

After weeks of indecision, Mr. E. J. Black of Georgia—Calhoun Free Trader—Wednesday brought his Van Buren friends to a direct vote on the naked question of Protection or No Protection, as follows:

NO PROTECTION.

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, E. J. Black, J. A. Black, Blackwell, Bostick, Bowyer, Bowlin, Boyd, Brunkerhoff, A. V. Brown, W. J. Brown, Burke, Burr, Caldwell, Campbell, R. Chapman, A. A. Chapman, Clinton, Cobb, Coles, Cullom, Daniel, J. W. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Dellet, Douglass, Duncan, Dunlap, Farlee, Ficklin, Gilmer, Hale, Hamlin, Hammett, Heralson, Herriek, Holmes, Hoge, Houston, Hughes, Hungerford, J. B. Hunt, Jameson, Cave Johnson, G. W. Jones, Kennedy, Leonard, Lewis, Lucas, Lumpkin, Lyon, McCauslin, McClelland, McComell, McDowell, McKay, Moore, Norris, Owen, Payne, Pettit, Pratt, D. S. Reid, Redding, Reif, Rhet, St. John, Saunders, T. H. Seymour, Simpson, Sibley, T. Smith, R. Smith, Sneed, R. Stewart, Styles, Taylor, Thompson, Wells, Wentworth, Woodward—83.

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